Examination of long series of the brown, white-spotted Mitrella that I have collected on both sides of the northern end of the Gulf of California showed in every specimen a much lighter band around the bodywhorl just below the periphery. In "Caribbean Seashells" by Warmke & Abbott, the illustration of Nitidella ocellata (Gmelin) shows no sign of the lighter band; the text states ". . . color dark-brown with white spots."

During November 1962, at the California Academy of Sciences, I examined a large lot of Mitrella ocellata from Key West, Florida. Once again I found no sign of the distinctive, light colored band of the Gulf of California form. At the same time I saw several specimens of M. o. baileyi Bartsch & Rehder, 1939, from the Galapagos Islands. These shells seemed more robust than the Gulf form and, more importantly, did not show the light band below the periphery.

Later, I discussed these observations with Dr. Keen, and she concurred with my opinion that there was, in fact, a definite difference between the Caribbean and the Gulf of California forms.

With this in mind, I now propose that Mitrella guttata (Sowerby, 1832) shall be used for the Gulf of California banded form of this complex. I further believe that M. ocellata baileyi shows a closer affinity with the Caribbean form and should be retained as it stands at present. These two — M. o. ocellata and M. o. baileyi — seem to be another instance of the analogous species so frequently found separated by the land bridge between North and South America.

Acknowledgment

I wish to thank Dr. Leo G. Hertlein and Allyn G. Smith of the California Academy of Sciences for making material available for comparison; and to express my appreciation to Dr. A. Myra Keen of Stanford University for the time she spent discussing the problem with me. Last but not least, I wish to thank my private pilot — my husband, Lewis W. Howard — for transportation during this research.

Literature Cited

Keen, A. Myra
1958. Sea shells of tropical west America; marine mollusks from Lower California to Colombia. Stanford, Calif., Stanford Univ. Press; xi + 624 pp.; illust.

Warmke, Germaine L., & R. Tucker Abbott
1961. Caribbean seashells; a guide to the marine mollusks of Puerto Rico and other West Indian islands, Bermuda and the lower Florida Keys. Narberth, Penna.; Livingston Publ. x + 346 pp; 44 plts.; 19 maps; 34 textfigs.

Two Range Extensions

BY

ALLYN G. SMITH

Associate Curator, Department of Invertebrate Zoology
California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco 18, California

PECTEN CAURINUS GOULD —

The range of this species is stated by Hertlein (1940, p. 69) to extend from Channel Island, Orca Inlet, Cordova, Alaska, to off Point Reyes in central California. The California Academy of Sciences has just received two perfect pairs collected in April 1955 by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service off Sand Point, Shumagin Islands, in the Aleutians. They are large examples, measuring in length and height 190 by 175 mm and 175 by 164 mm, respectively. This new locality extends the range of the species approximately 580 miles to the west. These shells have been deposited in the Academy collection by Karl W. Kenyon, Biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and are accessioned by the Department of Geology as No. 38381.

LEPETA CAECOIDES CARPENTER —

Specimens referred to this species were taken recently by the Trawler "Warrior" (Captain Davies) at two locations: in 85 to 130 fathoms, off the Big Sur, Monterey County, California, on a large mammalian femur (C. A. S. Geol. Dept. No. 38534); and in 100 fathoms off Davenport, Santa Cruz County, California (C. A. S. Geol. Dept. No. 38531). Although Dall (1921, p.

168) gives the southern end of the range of this species as the Farallons, San Francisco County, California, Keen (1937, p. 37) shows the southern end to be Latitude 37°, which is in the neighborhood of Santa Cruz, California. The Big Sur locality extends this another one-half degree to the south.

Literature Cited

HERTLEIN, LEO GEORGE
1940. Addition to the range of *Pecten caurinus* GOULD. The Nautilus 54 (2): 68–69.

KEEN, A. MYRA
1937. An abridged check list and bibliography of west North American mollusca. Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, Calif. pp. 1–88.

Sixteenth Annual Meeting American Malacological Union Pacific Division

The 1963 meeting of the American Malacological Union, Pacific Division, will convene at 1:30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 26, 1963, on the beautiful seaside campus of the University of California at Santa Barbara. Registration will take place from 9:00 a.m. to noon of that day.

In addition to the many formal papers and informal discussions that are always so well received, a few highlights of the meeting will include: an informal reception on the first evening, hosted by members of the new Santa Barbara Malacological Society; a visit to the University's marine laboratory, whose tanks will be specially stocked for our enjoyment with living local marine organisms; a banquet in the beautiful Cloud Room at the new shorefront Santa Barbara Inn; special exhibits of interest to all collectors, on view in the lobby of the dormitory — and many other attractions.

Those staying on campus will be housed in Santa Rosa Hall, one of the new, well-equipped large dormitories. With the exception of the banquet, meals will be available at De la Guerra Commons. Formal programs will be presented in one of the classroom auditoriums within walking distance of the dormitory.

The costs of attending the conference are as follows: Single accommodation, $24.00; double, $19.50 each. This cost includes room with maid service for the period from Wednesday noon through Saturday noon, June 26 to 29; registration fee; and banquet. All other meals will be on an a la carte basis, reasonably priced with an anticipated average of from $2.00 to $4.00 per person per day, according to his appetite.

To assure best selection of rooms, please send in your reservations, with a $10.00 deposit, at your earliest convenience. For information address Mrs. Ruth French, Secretary, 2335 West Lomita Boulevard, Lomita, California.

Books, Periodicals & Pamphlets

THE FAUNA AND ECOLOGY
OF GASTROPOD MOLLUSKS
(Gastropoda, Prosobranchia)
OF THE LITTORAL
OF THE KURILE ISLANDS

by A. N. Golikov and O. G. Kussakin
Department of Hydrobiology
Leningrad State University

Investigations of the Far Eastern Seas of the USSR, Issue VIII, 1962, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Zoological Institute, pp. 248-346, pls. 1-2 (photographic), text figs. 1-13. Moscow/Leningrad. (In Russian with no English abstract.)

This appears to be an important contribution to the ecology of mollusks, with particular emphasis on the life histories of a considerable number of far northern littoral species. For a number of them, illustrations of egg cases are included. It is to be hoped that an English translation of this paper will be available soon.

AGS